

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE**

ROBERT KESSLER,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

ESQUIN WINE MERCHANTS L.L.C., and  
2700 4TH AVENUE SOUTH L.P.,  
individually.

Defendants.

Cause No. 2:21-cv-39

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND  
INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

COMES NOW, Plaintiff, ROBERT KESSLER (hereinafter the “Plaintiff”), through undersigned counsel, hereby files this Complaint and sues Esquin Wine Merchants LLC, a Washington Limited Liability Company, and 2700 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, a Washington Limited Partnership, hereinafter “Defendants” for injunctive relief, attorney’s fees and costs (including, but not limited to, court costs and expert fees), pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181, et. seq., commonly referred to as the “AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT” or “ADA” and alleges:

**JURISDICTION AND PARTIES**

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2  
3 1. This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief pursuant to Title III of the  
4 Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12181, et. seq., (hereinafter referred to as the  
5 “ADA”). This Court is vested with jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §1343.  
6

7 2. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 in that all events  
8 and procedures giving rise to this Complaint occurred in this judicial district.

9 3. At the time of Plaintiff’s personal visit to Defendants’ public accommodation, prior  
10 to instituting he instant action, Robert Kessler (hereinafter referred to as “Kessler”), was a resident  
11 of the State of Washington, and suffered from what constitutes a “qualified disability” under the  
12 Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and used a wheelchair for mobility due to this disability.  
13 Plaintiff has an amputated leg. He is required to traverse with a wheelchair and is substantially  
14 limited to performing one or more major life activities including, but not limited to walking,  
15 standing and maneuvering.  
16

17 4. The Plaintiff personally visited, on or about October 26, 2020 Defendants’ premises  
18 open to the public, but was denied full and equal access to, and full and equal enjoyment of the  
19 facilities, services, goods, privileges and accommodations offered to others without disabilities;  
20 because of his disability requirements. Plaintiff lives in King County, Washington and travels in  
21 the surrounding areas near Defendants’ facilities on a regular basis for shopping, dining and  
22 entertainment.  
23

24 5. Upon information and belief, 2700 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, a Washington Limited  
25 Partnership, is the lessor and/or owner operator of the real property and/or premises that are the  
26  
27

1 subject of this lawsuit, commonly referred to as a Shell Food Mart located at 105 S. 156<sup>th</sup> Street,  
2 Burien, Washington.

3 6. Upon information and belief, Esquin Wine Merchants LLC a Washington Limited  
4 Liability Company or Corporation owns, leases, leases to, or operates a place of public  
5 accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR  
6 §36.201(a) and §36.104.  
7

8  
9 **COUNT I – VIOLATIONS OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT**

10 7. On or about July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act  
11 (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. §12101, et. seq. Commercial enterprises were provided one and a half years  
12 from enactment of the statute to implement all its requirements. The effective date of the Title III  
13 of the ADA was January 26, 1992. 42 U.S.C. §12181; 20 C.F.R. §36.508(a).  
14

15 8. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7) and 28 C.F.R. §36.104, the Subject Facility and  
16 real property in this case is a place of public accommodation under the ADA in that they are  
17 establishments which provide goods and services to the public.  
18

19 9. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7) and 28 C.F.R. §36.104, the building and/or  
20 premises which is the subject of this action is a public accommodation covered by the ADA and  
21 which must be in compliance therewith as of the date of the Plaintiff’s visit.

22 10. The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and therefore alleges, that the Subject  
23 Facility has begun operations and/or undergone remodeling, repairs and/or alterations since  
24 January 26, 1990 and more specifically on or after March 15, 2012 as it pertains to 28 C.F.R. §  
25 36.406.  
26  
27

1           11. Defendants have discriminated under the ADA, and continue to discriminate,  
2 against the Plaintiff, and others who are similarly situated, by denying full and equal access to, and  
3 full and equal enjoyment of, goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or  
4 accommodations at Defendants' Subject Facilities in derogation of 42 U.S.C. §12101, *et. seq.*, and  
5 as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. §12182 *et. seq.*, and by failing to remove architectural barriers  
6 pertaining to the Plaintiff's disability pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(2)(a)(iv), where such  
7 removal is readily achievable.  
8

9           12. The Plaintiff has been unable to, and continues to be unable to, enjoy full and equal  
10 safe access to, and the benefits of, all accommodations and services offered at Defendants' Subject  
11 Facilities. Prior to the filing of this lawsuit, the Plaintiff visited the subject properties and was  
12 denied full and safe access to all the benefits, accommodations and services of the Defendants.  
13 Prior to the filing of this lawsuit, Kessler, personally visited Esquin Wine & Spirits located at 2700  
14 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, Seattle, Washington, with the intention of accessing Defendants' facilities, but  
15 was denied full and safe access to the facilities due to the inactions of removing applicable barriers.  
16 Plaintiff intends to return to the Defendant's premises and public accommodate upon the premises  
17 being made ADA compliant for access, but is currently deterred from returning due to these  
18 barriers. As such, Plaintiff is likely to be subjected to reencountering continuing discrimination at  
19 the premises unless it is made readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to  
20 the extent required under the ADA, including the removal of the architectural barrier which remain  
21 at the premises.  
22

23           13. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. §12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department  
24 of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, promulgated Federal Regulations to implement the  
25 requirements of the ADA, known as the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines  
26  
27

1 (hereinafter “ADAAG”), 28 C.F.R. Part 36. Defendants facilities do not comply with these  
2 Guidelines.

3 14. The Defendants’ premises are in violation of 42 U.S.C. §12182 *et. seq.*, the ADA  
4 and 28 C.F.R. §36.302 *et. seq.*, and has and is discriminating against the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff  
5 was deterred from encountering every non-compliant barrier at the premises due to the nature of  
6 encountering some barriers that denied the Plaintiff’s full and equal enjoyment of the facility.  
7 Therefore, the Plaintiff encountered the following specific barriers to access that include but are  
8 not limited to the following, but also retains standing to allege non-compliance for any barrier not  
9 encountered by the Plaintiff at the premises related to the Plaintiff’s specific disability  
10 requirements under *Doran v. 7-Eleven, Inc.*, 524 F.3d 1034, 1047 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008):  
11

### 12 VIOLATIONS

13  
14 15(a). Failure to provide ADA compliant accessible route that does not provide abrupt  
15 changes in elevation greater than ¼ inch, in violation of 2010 ADAS Section 303.2 and 303.3  
16 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The premises failed to have compliant  
17 accessible routes due to changes in elevation Plaintiff requires as Plaintiff utilizes a wheelchair  
18 due to the Plaintiff’s disability and such handicapped accessible parking stalls are necessary. Said  
19 barrier is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity with the requirements for such  
20 architecture.  
21

22 15(b). Failure to provide ADA compliant non-accessible entrance sign at the subject  
23 property in violation of 2010 ADAS Section 216.6 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible  
24 Design. The premises fails to provide a direction al sign pointing to the accessible entrance or if  
25 an accessible entrance is not available, signage indicating that curb side service is available upon  
26  
27

1 request as Plaintiff utilizes a wheelchair for mobility. Said barrier is covered by the A.D.A.  
2 guidelines and is in nonconformity with the requirements for such architecture.

3 15(c). Failure to provide ADA compliant maneuvering clearance at entrance door, in  
4 violation of 2010 ADAS Section 404.2.4.4 and 404.2.4.1 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for  
5 Accessible Design. The premises failed to have compliant entrance doors with a front approach  
6 landing on the pull side that is a minimum of 60 inches in depth perpendicular to the door in  
7 addition to an additional 18 inches extending past the door on the latch side with a slop of no more  
8 than 2% as Plaintiff utilizes a wheelchair due to the Plaintiff's disability and such architectural is  
9 necessary. Said barrier is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity with the  
10 requirements for such architecture.  
11

12 15(d). Failure to provide ADA compliant ramps with less than 8.33% slope, in violation of  
13 2010 ADAS Section 405.2 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The premises  
14 failed to have compliant ramps that exceed the provided slope for customer access as Plaintiff  
15 utilizes a wheelchair due to the Plaintiff's disability and such architectural is necessary. Said  
16 barrier is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity with the requirements for such  
17 architecture.  
18

19 15(e). Failure to provide ADA compliant ramps with handrails with a slope greater than  
20 5%, in violation of 2010 ADAS Section 505.1 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.  
21 The premises failed to have compliant ramps with handrails that exceed the provided slope for  
22 customer access as Plaintiff utilizes a wheelchair due to the Plaintiff's disability and such  
23 architectural is necessary. Said barrier is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity  
24 with the requirements for such architecture.  
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1           15(f). Failure to provide ADA compliant customer clear width aisles and areas in  
2 violation of 2010 ADAS Section 403.5.1 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The  
3 premises failed to have compliant clear width routes throughout the facility that are a minimum of  
4 36 inches wide as Plaintiff utilizes a wheelchair due to the Plaintiff's disability and such  
5 architectural is necessary. Said barrier is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity  
6 with the requirements for such architecture.  
7

8           15(g). Failure to provide ADA compliant transaction counters height at the subject property  
9 in violation of 2010 ADAS Section 904.4.1 and 904.4.2 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for  
10 Accessible Design. The premises failed to have a compliant transaction counters with compliant  
11 height restrictions for wheelchair access as Plaintiff utilizes a wheelchair for mobility. Said barrier  
12 is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity with the requirements for such  
13 architecture.  
14

15           15(h). Failure to provide ADA compliant clear floor space extending beneath elements at  
16 the subject facility, in violation of 2010 ADAS Section 308.2.2 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for  
17 Accessible Design. The premises failed to have compliant clear floor space with extensions  
18 beneath the element including cutouts for knee and toespace for wheelchair access as Plaintiff  
19 utilizes a wheelchair due to the Plaintiff's disability and such handicapped accessible parking stalls  
20 are necessary. Said barrier is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity with the  
21 requirements for such architecture.  
22

23           15(i). Failure to provide ADA compliant point of sale, merchandise, and display reach  
24 range, throughout the subject facility, in violation of 2010 ADAS Section 308.1 and/or 1991 ADA  
25 Standards for Accessible Design. The premises failed to have compliant point of sale,  
26 merchandise, and display reach ranges for wheelchair access as Plaintiff utilizes a wheelchair due  
27

1 to the Plaintiff's disability and such handicapped accessible parking stalls are necessary. Said  
2 barrier is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity with the requirements for such  
3 architecture.

4 15(j). Failure to provide ADA compliant restroom signage height, in violation 2010 ADAS  
5 Section 703.4.1 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The premises failed to have  
6 compliant restroom signage and directional signage for wheelchair access as Plaintiff utilizes a  
7 wheelchair due to the Plaintiff's disability and such handicapped accessible parking stalls are  
8 necessary. Said barrier is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity with the  
9 requirements for such architecture.  
10

11 15(k). Failure to provide access to and use of ADA compliant restroom facilities,  
12 including, but not limited to, compliant restroom door, signage, hardware, the required restroom  
13 maneuverability clear floor space, toilet and lavatory clear floor spaces, entry door clear floor  
14 space, accessible grab bars, accessible dispenser heights, and mirror height, in violation of 2010  
15 ADAS Section 213.2 and/or 1991 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The premises  
16 contained multiple non-compliant features for wheelchair access as Plaintiff utilizes a wheelchair  
17 for mobility. Said barrier is covered by the A.D.A. guidelines and is in nonconformity with the  
18 requirements for such architecture.  
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21  
22 16. The above-referenced barriers will likely cause a repeated real injury in fact in a  
23 similar way if not remedied when the Plaintiff frequents this property again as described  
24 previously. Each of these barriers interfered with the Plaintiff's full and equal enjoyment of the  
25 facility and deterred Plaintiff from encountering all applicable barriers at the premises by failing  
26 to allow Plaintiff the same access due to the Plaintiff's disability as those enjoy without disabilities.  
27



1           17.     Upon information and belief, there are other current non-compliant barrier access  
2 violations of the ADA at Defendants' premises, which may only be discovered and properly  
3 identified once a full inspection of the premises is completed and identified due to Plaintiff being  
4 deterred from discovering each and every barrier as a result of encountering the above-listed  
5 violations.  
6

7           18.     As of the date of the filing of this suit, the readily achievable barriers and other  
8 violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to  
9 effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA. The barriers to access at the premises, as  
10 described above, have severely diminished Plaintiff's ability to avail Plaintiff of the goods and  
11 services offered at the Subject Facilities, and compromise Plaintiff's safety.  
12

13           19.     Pursuant to the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §12101 *et. seq.*, and 28 C.F.R. §36.304, the  
14 Defendants were required to make the Subject Facility, a place of public accommodation,  
15 accessible to persons with disabilities since January 28, 1992. To date, the Defendants have failed  
16 to comply with this mandate.  
17

18           20.     The Plaintiff has been obligated to retain the undersigned counsel for the filing and  
19 prosecution of this action. The Plaintiff is entitled to have his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and  
20 expenses paid by the Defendants, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12205.

21           21.     Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant the  
22 Plaintiff's injunctive relief; including an order to alter the subject facilities to make them readily  
23 accessible to, and useable by, individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA and  
24 closing the subject facility until the requisite modifications are completed.  
25  
26  
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**COUNT II: WASHINGTON LAW AGAINST DISCRIMINATION**

22. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all allegations in the paragraphs above.

23. Plaintiff is a qualified individual with a disability within the meaning of the Washington Law Against Discrimination.

24. Section 49.60.030(1) of the Revised Code of Washington provides in pertinent part: “The right to be free from discrimination because of . . . the presence of any sensory, mental, or physical disability . . . is recognized as a declared to be a civil right. This right shall include, but not be limited to . . . (b) the right to the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges of any place of public resort, accommodation, assemblage, or amusement . . .”

25. Defendants have violated and continue to violate §§ 49.60.010 *et seq.*, of the Revised Code of Washington by violating multiple accessibility requirements under the ADA.

26. Defendants’ actions constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities and violate the Washington Law Against Discrimination, Revised Code of Washington §§ 49.60.010 *et seq.*, in that persons with mobility disabilities have been and are denied full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, and services that Defendant provides to individuals who do not have disabilities.

27. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ discriminatory conduct as alleged in this Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief, the Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer difficulty, hardship, isolation, and segregation and is denied the full and equal enjoyment of services that the Washington Law Against Discrimination requires due to Defendant’s failure to remediate barriers.

28. Defendants’ property does not comply with the ADA’s accessibility laws and

1 regulations.

2 29. Because Defendants' property does not comply with the ADA's accessibility laws  
3 and regulations, declaratory and injunctive relief are appropriate remedies under the Washington  
4 Law Against Discrimination. *See e.g. Kucera v. Dep't of Transp.*, 140 Wash. 2d 200, 209 (2000).

5 30. Pursuant to RCW § 49.60.030(2), Plaintiff is entitled to declaratory and  
6 injunctive relief and to recover from Defendants, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred  
7 in bringing this action.  
8

### 9 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

10  
11 WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff hereby demands judgment against the Defendants and the  
12 Court declare that  
13

- 14 A. The subject premises and facilities violate Title III of the Americans with  
15 Disabilities Act and the Washington Law Against Discrimination;  
16 B. The Court enter an Order requiring the Defendant to alter their facilities and  
17 amenities to make them accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to  
18 the full extent required by Title III of the ADA;  
19 C. Any portions of the Defendant's premises identified as being non-compliant under  
20 the ADA guidelines be enjoined from being open to the public until such time that  
21 Defendants establish those areas are in full compliance with ADA requirements.  
22 D. The Court enter an Order directing the Defendant to evaluate and neutralize their  
23 policies, practices and procedures toward persons with disabilities, for such  
24 reasonable time so as to allow the Defendants to undertake and complete corrective  
25 procedures to the Subject Facility;  
26  
27

1 E. The Court award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to  
2 court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit, to the Plaintiff; and

3 F. The Court award such other and further relief as it deems necessary, just and proper.  
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11 DATED this 13 January 2021

12 Respectfully submitted,  
13

14 /s/ M. William Judnich

15 M. William Judnich

16 WSBA #56087

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